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QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT REVIEW



National Employment Service
Ministry of Labour and Employment
(D. G. E. & T.)
New Delhi,

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

July - September, 1966

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WORK SEEKERS

EMPLOYMENT

In Lakhs.

West
Bengal

Maharashtra

Uttar
Pradesh

Madras

Bihar

Madhya
Pradesh

Andhra
Pradesh

Gujarat

Assam

Kerala

Punjab

Mysore

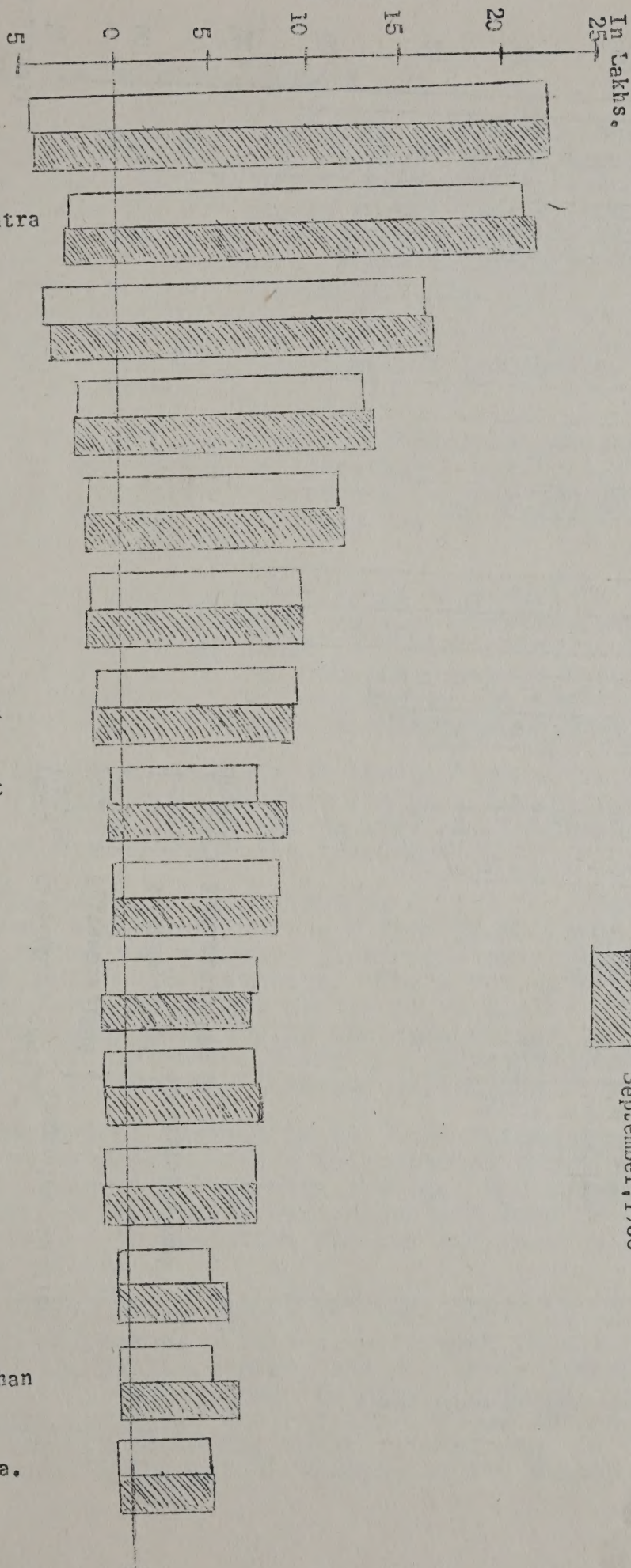
Delhi

Rajasthan

Orissa.

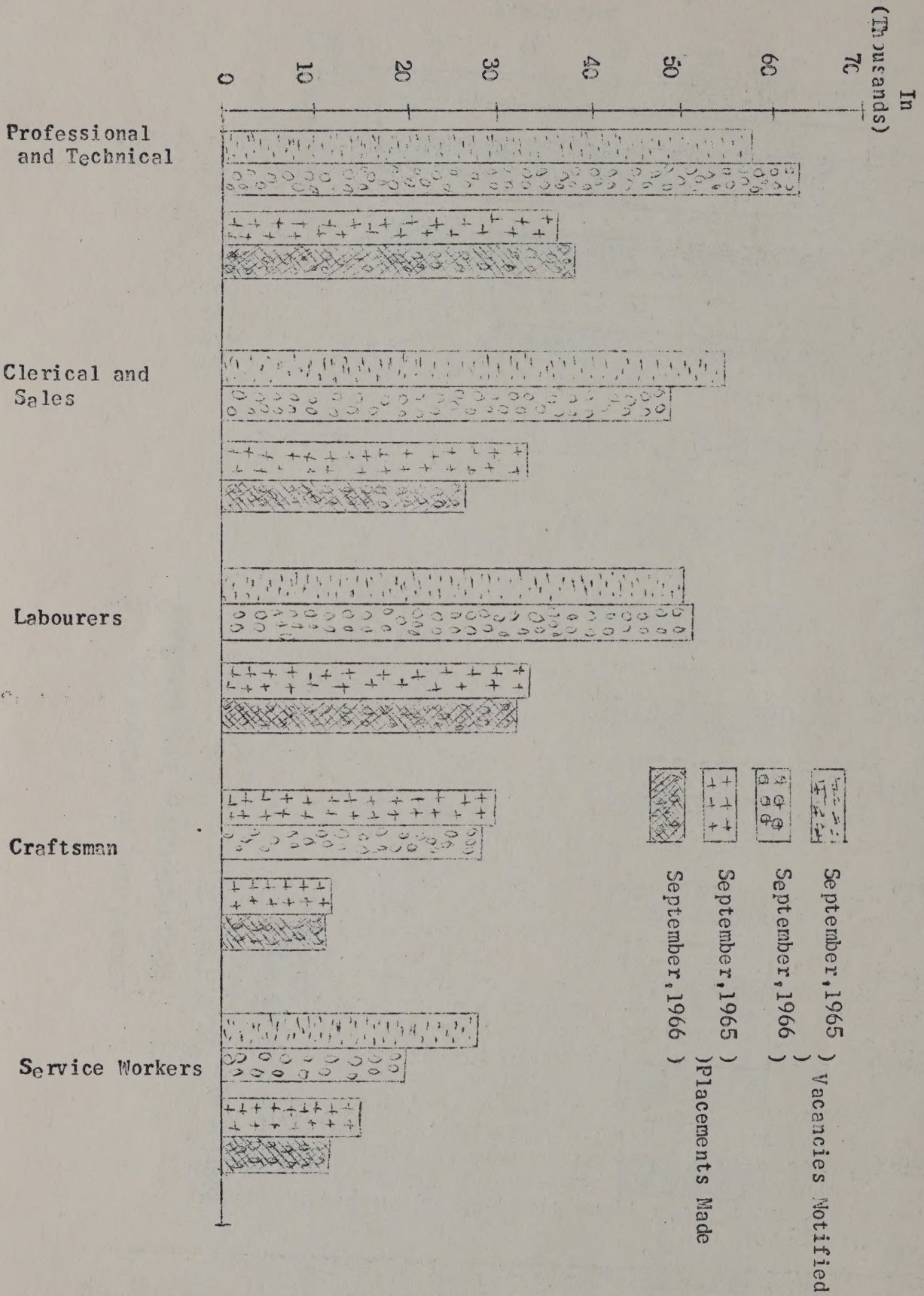
EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-SEEKERS
September, 1965 - September, 1966

September, 1965
September, 1966



Vacancies notified and placements made in Selected Occupational Divisions

Quarter ended September, 1965 and September, 1966



I. Salient Features

1.1. This review relates to the period July-September, 1966. Employment in the organised sector* of the economy remained more or less static at 159.71 lakhs during the quarter under review. In the public sector the employment increased from 93.92 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 94.58 lakhs at the close of September, 1966 - an increase of 0.66 lakhs or 0.7 percent. In the private sector there was a decrease from 65.79 lakhs to 65.13 lakhs during the same period. This represented a decrease of 0.66 lakhs or 1.0 percent partly due to seasonal fluctuations and partly, to the economic conditions.

In the public sector, a substantial increase in employment took place in educational services. On the other hand, employment decreased in construction due to completion of certain projects and the reduced tempo of construction activities.

In the private sector large decreases in employment took place in construction, tobacco products, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving, sugar and brick kilns due to seasonal factors. On the other hand, some increases took place in educational services due to the commencement of the new academic session and in trade & Commerce.

1.2 State-wise analysis of the employment situation revealed decreases in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Manipur and increases in the remaining States and Union Territories.

1.3 The number of work-seekers on the Live Register of employment exchanges increased from 26.00 lakhs to 27.48 lakhs, during the quarter which represented an increase of 1.48 lakhs or 5.7 percent. There was simultaneously a slight increase in the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges during the same period is mainly for teachers. Their number being 224 thousand during the quarter as against 217 thousand during the previous quarter.

1.4 Employment outlook in the near future does not appear to be promising due to continued prevalence of drought, scarcity of foreign exchange and shortage of raw material in certain agro-based and food processing industries, such as cotton ginning and weaving, sugar and rice mills.

* This is the first quarterly review with extended coverage and covers civilian employment in all the establishments in the public sector, and non-agricultural employment in the private sector in establishments employing 10 or more persons. The earlier reviews covered only establishments employing 25 or more persons in the Private Sector and all the establishments in the public sector.

A. Scope and coverage

2.1 Employment situation in India presented in the current review relates to the period July-September, 1966. The analysis and findings are based primarily on data collected by the National Employment Service from all establishments in the public sector (irrespective of their size) and from non-agricultural establishments in the Private sector employing 10 or more persons.

Statistics of employment in the Private sector reported in the earlier reviews pertained to establishments employing 25 or more persons, collected on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. With a view to improving the coverage of the data, similar information is also now collected, on a voluntary basis, from smaller employers in the private sector employing 10-24 workers. At the end of September, 1966, this information was being obtained from as many as 315* districts (out of 326) in the country. This additional data has been made use of for the first time, in analysing the employment changes during the quarter July-September, 1966.

The information contained in this review covers all the States and Union Territories of the Indian Union (except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa and J. & K.)

2.2 Response: The total number of establishments addressed by Employment Exchanges during the quarter ended September, 1966 and the degree of response are given below:-

Table I

	<u>No. of establishments</u>		<u>Percentage of Response.</u>
	<u>Addressed</u>	<u>Responded</u>	
<u>Public Sector</u>			
Central Government	4,864	4,656	95.7
State Govt.	32,322	30,723	95.1
Quasi Govt.	5,759	5,529	96.0
Local Bodies	10,162	9,812	96.1
Sub Total:	53,107	50,720	95.5
<u>Private Sector</u>			
Larger estts.+	34,717	32,581	93.8
Smaller estts.++	47,193	42,738	90.6
Sub-total:	81,910	75,319	92.0
Total:	135,017	126,039	93.4

*The remaining 11 districts viz. are also expected to be covered shortly. However, exclusion of non-agricultural employment in smaller estts. in the private sector in these districts may not materially effect the findings of this review.

/ Churu, Tonk, Barmer, Jalore, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Bundi and Jhalawar in Rajasthan and Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh in U.P.

+ Employing 25 or more persons

++ Employing 10-24 persons.

Employment in respect of the non-responding establishments who did not supply information was estimated by the local Employment Officers on the basis of information furnished by them in previous quarters. The quantum of employment thus estimated constituted 5.3 percent of the total employment.

II Employment Trends.

2.3 During the quarter under review no change was observed in the overall employment situation. However, variations were observed in both public and private sectors. In the public sector the number of employees increased from 93.92 lakhs to 94.58 lakhs recording an increase of 0.66 lakhs or 0.7 percent. During the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there was an increase of 0.9 percent in the public sector. In the private sector, there was a decrease in employment from 65.79 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 65.13 lakhs at the end of September, 1966 - a decrease of 0.66 lakhs or 1.0 percent. This was partly due to seasonal fluctuations in construction, sugar, tobacco, cotton ginning, brick-kilns, etc. Changes in employment in the public and private sectors were as follows:-

Table 2.

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Employment as on</u>		<u>Increase/</u>		<u>Percentage</u>
	<u>30.6.66</u>	<u>30.9.66</u>	<u>Decrease.</u>	<u>Perce-</u>	
	(In lakhs)		No.	cent-	change during
					the correspond-
					ing quarter of
					last year.
Public Sector	93.92	94.58	+0.66	+0.7	+ 0.9
Private Sector	65.79	65.13	-0.66	-1.0	-
a) Establishments employing 25 or more persons	59.14	58.57	-0.57	-1.0	-0.7
b) 10-24 persons	6.65	6.56	-0.09	-1.4	-
Total:	159.71	159.71	-	-	+0.3

It would be observed from the above table that smaller establishments (employing 10-24 persons) in the private sector employ about one-tenth of the number employed in larger establishments.

2.12.4 The number of establishments in the public and private sectors in June and September 1966 and their industry-wise distribution are given at Appendix V. It would be seen from the statement that increases in the number of establishments took place in construction++ and services division while there was a fall in the manufacturing establishments in the private sector.

++ This is likely to be due to inclusion of relief works in draught-affected areas; employment in such projects has, however been excluded, as per as possible.

Employment in the public sector

2.5 Employment in the public sector increased from 93.92 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 94.58 lakhs at the close of September, 1966. A break-up of employment in the public sector according to different branches is given in the following table:

Branch of the Public Sector	Employment as on		Change		Percentage change an year ago. *
	30.6.66	30.9.66	No.	%	
	(In lakhs)				
Central Govt.	26.64	26.73	+0.09	+0.3	+ 0.8
State Government	37.16	37.18	+0.02	+0.1	+ 0.4
Quasi-Govt.	13.22	13.49	+0.27	+ 2.0	+ 1.3
Local Bodies	16.90	17.18	+0.28	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
<hr/>					
Total:	93.92	94.58	+0.66	+ 0.7	+ 0.9

The employment growth rate in public sector was on the whole slightly less than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; it was particularly so, in the Central and State Government establishments.

2.6 Employment in the Private Sector: Employment in the private sector decreased from 65.79 lakhs as on 30th June, 1967 to 65.13 lakhs at the end of September, 1967. This decrease was mainly due to seasonal variations in construction, sugar, cotton ginning, etc. Decrease in employment during the corresponding quarter of last year in establishments employing 25 or more workers was 0.7 percent.

C. Industry-wise analysis:

2.7 Changes in employment by broad industry - Divisions taking both the public and private sectors together were as follows:

Table - 4.

Industry Division	Employment as on		Changes		Percentage change an year ago*
	30.6.66 (In Lakhs)	30.9.66	No.	%	
0 Plantations, forestry, etc.	11.52	11.52	-	-	+ 1.0
1. Mining & Quarrying	6.40	6.40	-	-	+ 1.2
2&3 Manufacturing	43.18	42.77	-0.41	-1.0	- 1.6
4. Construction	10.27	9.55	-0.72	-7.0	- 3.6
5. Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	3.44	3.63	+0.19	+5.7	-
6. Trade & Commerce	4.89	4.97	+0.08	+1.6	+ 0.5
7. Transport, Storage & Communications	22.23	22.29	+0.06	+0.3	+ 0.8
8. Services	57.78	58.53	+0.80	+1.4	+1.3
Total:	159.71	159.71	-	-	+0.3

It would be observed from the above table that although overall employment remained more or less static there were variations in different industry divisions mostly due to seasonal factors, details of which are contained in the succeeding paragraphs. A detailed statement showing employment changes in industries and services may be seen at Appendix II.

* The percentage changes in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, here as well as in all the tables else where in this Review, relates only to total public sector and those establishments in the private sector, which employed 25 or more workers. This, however, does not vitiate broad comparisons as the smaller establishments i.e. employing 10 to 24 workers accounted for about 4% of the total employment.

2.8 Plantations, forestry, livestock, etc. Industries in this division accounted for 11.52 lakhs (7.2 percent) of the total employees covered by this review. Employment in Public and Private sectors was as follows:

Table 5

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Employment as on</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>30-6-66</u>	<u>30-9-66</u> (In lakhs)	
Public Sector	2.20	2.25	+ 2.5
Private Sector	9.33	9.27	- 0.6
(a) Larger Estts.	9.24	9.25	+ 0.1
(b) Smaller Estts	0.09	0.02	-55.5

Overall employment in this division remained more or less static during the quarter under review. Decreases in employment in felling and cutting of trees (3000) in Bihar due to seasonal factors and in Coffee plantations (600) in Madras were off-set by increases in tea plantations in Assam (3000) and West Bengal (2900) conservation of forests (1800) in Rajasthan and engagement of casual labour (1500) by Maharashtra State Farming Corporation.*

Mining and Quarrying: 6.40 lakhs of employees in this division constituted 4.0 percent of the total. Employment in the public and private sectors was as follows:

Table 6

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Employment as on</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>30-6-66</u>	<u>30-9-66</u> (In lakhs)	
Public Sector	1.61	1.68	+ 4.3
Private Sector	4.79	4.72	- 1.5
(a) Larger Estts.	4.72	4.67	- 1.1
(b) Smaller Estts.	0.07	0.05	-28.5

There was practically no change in the level of overall employment although variations were notified in specific industries in this division. Mining of coal which reported heavy decrease in the preceeding quarter registered an increase of over 4,600 during the quarter although it still did not touch the level of March 1966. Employment in quarrying of stone which had declined by about 4,300 in the last quarter further declined by over 2,000 during the quarter under review.

* The gap of about 6,000 is due to downward revision of employment in Coffee plantations for the quarter ended June, 1966 in Mysore. For details see paragraph 3.2

Manufacturing: Employment in the manufacturing division at the end of September, 1966 amounted to 42.77 lakhs, which formed 26.8 percent of the total employment. Its distribution in manufacturing industries in the public and private sectors was as follows:-

Table 7

Sector	<u>Employment as in</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>30-6-66</u>	<u>30-9-66</u> (In lakhs)	
Public Sector	6.66	6.88	+ 3.3
Private Sector	36.53	35.90	- 1.7
(a) Larger Estts.	34.08	33.57	- 1.5
(b) Smaller Estts.	2.45	2.33	- 4.9

There was a decline of over 41,000 or 1.0 percent in the overall employment due to decreases in rice, atta, flour etc. milling (15,000) due to control restrictions and shortage of food grains; cotton textiles (14,000) due to the difficulties facing the industry; bidi, cigarette etc. (8,600) in Andhra Pradesh; bricks and tiles (8,300) in Madras, Maharashtra and U.P.; cotton ginning and baling (5,400) due to off season. Other Industries which reported comparatively small decreases were: rail road equipment (4,700) iron and steel furniture (4,000), sugar (3,600), basic chemicals (3,400), edible oils (2,000) coffee-curing (2,000); silk textiles (1,000) and jute textiles (2,000). On the other hand increases in employment took place in Motor vehicle engines (5,600), iron and steel (3800), prime movers (3700), wool textiles (2400) and fertilizers (2300). This is likely to be due partly to the encouragement to some industries, by way of additional provision of foreign exchange, made during the quarter.

Construction: Construction activity employed 9.55 lakhs of persons at the end of September, 1966 who formed 6.0 percent of the total employment. A greater proportion of employment was in the public sector as would be seen from the following:

Table 8

Sector	<u>Employment as on</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>30-6-66</u>	<u>30-9-66</u> (In lakhs)	
Public Sector	7.95	7.51	- 5.6
<u>Private Sector</u>			
(a) Larger Estts.	2.05	1.80	-12.1
(b) Smaller Estts.	0.27	0.24	-11.1
Total Private Sector	2.32	2.04	-11.9

The number of employees decreased by about 72,000 or 7.0 percent during the quarter under-review mainly due to completion of works before rains and the absence of ~~new~~ new projects, necessitated by the financial stridency.

Electricity Gas, Water and Sanitary Services:

There were 3.63 lakhs of persons engaged in this division at the end of September, 1966 who formed 2.3 percent of the total employees.

The following table gives the number employed in each sector:

Table 9

Sector	Employment as on		Percentage Change.
	<u>30-6-66</u>	<u>30-9-66</u> (in lakhs)	
Public Sector	3.02	3.22	+ 6.6
Private Sector			
(a) Larger Estt.	0.41	0.40	- 0.9
(b) Smaller Establishments	0.01	0.01	-
Total (Private Sector)	0.42	0.41	- 0.8

The number of employees increased from 3.44 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 3.63 lakhs at the end of September, 1966 - an increase of 0.20 lakhs or 5.7 percent. Most of the increases were in municipal services and in distribution of electric energy (3,700) and in generation of electricity (3000) due to extension of rural electrification programme.

Trade & Commerce: There were nearly 4.97 lakhs (3.1 percent) employees in this activity at the end of September, 1966. Changes during July- September, 1966 in employment in the public and private sectors were as follows:

Table 10

Sector	Employment as on		Percentage Change
	<u>30-6-66</u>	<u>30-9-66</u> (In lakhs)	
Public Sector	1.58	1.62	+ 2.5
Private Sector			
(a) Larger Estt.	2.35	2.38	+ 1.2
(b) Smaller Estts.	0.96	0.97	+ 1.0
Private Sector	3.31	3.35	+ 1.2

Employment in Trade & Commerce increased by about 8,000 or 1.6 percent during the quarter under review mainly due to increase in retail trade (5,200) and banking (5,700) due to increased seasonal activities.

Transport, Storage and Communications: At the end of Sept., 66 22.29 lakhs of workers were engaged in this activity forming 13.9 percent of the total employment. Employment changes in the public and private sectors during the quarter were as follows:-

Table II.

Sector	<u>Employment as on</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>30-6-66</u>	<u>30-9-66</u>	
	(In lakhs)		
Public Sector	21.07	21.12	+ 0.3
<u>Private Sector</u>			
(a) Larger estts.	1.02	1.02	-
(b) Smaller estts.	0.14	0.15	+ 7.1
Private Sector	1.16	1.17	+ 0.3

There was an increase of about 6 thousand or 0.3 percent in employment during the quarter ending September, 1966, mainly due to increases in Railways (2,000) post and telegraph (1,300) and telephones (1200).

Services: Employment in this division was the largest i.e. 58.58 lakhs at the end of September, 1966 who formed 36.7 percent of the total. Changes in employment during the quarter separately in the public and private sectors were as follows:

Table 12

Sector	<u>Employment as on</u>		<u>Percentage Changes</u>
	<u>30-6-66</u>	<u>30-9-66</u>	
	(In lakhs)		
Public Sector	49.84	50.31	+ 0.9
<u>Private Sector</u>			
(a) Larger Estts.	5.27	5.47	+ 3.9
(b) Smaller Estts.	2.67	2.80	+ 5.2
Private Sector	7.94	8.27	+ 4.2

There was an increase of 0.80 lakhs or 1.4 percent in employment during the quarter under review mainly due to increases in education (6,700) due to recruitment of teachers, etc on the commencement of new session, administrative services of local bodies and autonomous organisations. Here too, it was mainly due to increase in the educational services. There were also comparatively small increases in State Govt. administrative services (6,500) and Medical and Health Services (4000). On the other hand, employment in administrative departments of Central Govt. decreased by about 13,500. This was spread over different States and is likely to be due partly, to the economy measures.

Employment changes in different States

3.1 In spite of the fact that the over-all employment position remained almost static during the quarter, variations were observed in both Private and Public Sectors in the different States. Employment situation was adversely affected particularly in those States where seasonal industries such as Sugar, tobacco, hydrogenated oil etc. are predominant. A statement showing employment changes in public and private sectors in different States during the quarter ending September, 1966 is given at Appendix I. The extent of changes in employment in different States are given below :

T A B L E - 13

<u>Percentage change during the</u> <u>quarter ending September, 1966</u>	<u>States</u>
<u>Decreases</u>	
0-2	Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
3-5	Mysore
<u>Increases</u>	
0-2	Assam, Bihar, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal and Delhi.
2-6	Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan

3.2 Following paragraphs give a brief picture of the employment situation as it prevailed in different States and Union Territories during the quarter ending September, 1966. It should, however, be remembered that acute drought conditions prevailed in several States, particularly Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan as well as parts of some other States.*

Andhra Pradesh: Employment in Andhra Pradesh decreased from 9.28 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 9.11 lakhs at the end of September, 1966 - a decrease of 0.17 lakhs or 1.8 per cent during the 3 months ending September, 1966. In the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1964, the decreases were of the order of 0.61 and 1.67 respectively.

Of the total employees at the end of September, 1966, 6.63 lakhs were in the public sector and the remaining 2.48 lakhs in the private sector.

Private Sector : Employment in the private sector decreased from 2.72 lakhs to 2.48 lakhs during the quarter under review. This decrease of 0.24 lakhs or 8.6 per cent

was the net result of variations in employment in several industries. The Employment decreased by over 6,000 in Tobacco due to seasonal disengagement of tobacco grading workers; by about 4,700 in Construction due to completion of work before the onset of the monsoon. There were also minor decreases in sugar and edible oils. On the other hand employment increased in jute weaving by about 1,100 due to restoration of power supply in some Units and by about 1,000 in educational institutions due to recruitment of teachers on the re-opening of schools and colleges after summer vacation.

Public Sector : The number of employees in the public sector increased from 6.56 lakhs to 6.63 lakhs - an increase of 0.07 lakhs or 1.1 per cent during the quarter under review. The main increases were in Education (2,400) due to recruitment of teachers and Railways (2,000) due to recruitment of casual labour for improving Railway marshalling yard at Vasakhapatnam. On the other hand, employment decreased in sugar by 1,100 due to off season and in community services by 1,400 due to retrenchment.

Assam : The over-all employment in the public and private sectors put together increased from 7.92 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 7.98 lakhs at the end of September, 1966. This represented an increase of 0.06 lakhs or 0.8 per cent during the quarter. In the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1964 respectively the increases were of the order of 1.0% and 0.2%.

Of the total employment at the end of September, 1966, 5.61 lakhs were in the private sector and 2.37 lakhs in the public sector.

Private Sector : The number of employees increased by 0.03 lakhs or 0.6 per cent during the quarter. This was mainly due to the recruitment of 3,000 casual labour for plucking of tea leaves.

Public Sector: The employment increased by 0.03 lakhs or 1.3 percent, mainly in administrative offices of the State Government.

Bihar : There was a marginal increase of 0.2 lakhs or 0.2 per cent in the over-all employment from 11.94 lakhs to 11.96 lakhs. A similar increase of 0.1 per cent took place in the corresponding quarter of 1965 while a decrease of 0.6 per cent was observed in 1964.

Of the total number of workers, 4.51 lakhs were employed in the private sector and 7.45 lakhs in the public sector at the end of September, 1966.

Private Sector : Employment in private sector decreased by 0.03 lakhs or 0.8 per cent. This was mainly due to seasonal slowing down of activities of forest

exploitation as a result of which 3,000 hands were laid-off. A seasonal decrease of 1,400 took place in sugar industry also. On the other hand, construction industry picked up by about 4,000. Employment in coal mining increased by 1,800 in bidi manufacturing by 900 and mining of iron ore by 700.

Public Sector : There was an increase of 0.05 lakhs or 0.7 percent during the quarter under review. The main increases were in education (1,700) and Construction (1,100).

Gujarat : The total number of employees in Gujarat decreased from 8.81 lakhs as on 30th June, 1966 to 8.71 lakhs as on 30th September, 1966 - a decrease of 0.10 lakhs or 1.1 per cent. Similar decreases of 1.6 per cent and 0.5 per cent took place in corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1964.

4.20 lakhs of the total employees at the end of September, belonged to the private sector and the remaining 4.42 lakhs belonged to the public sector.

Private Sector : Employment in the private sector decreased by about 0.13 lakhs or 3.0 per cent during the quarter under study. The decrease was mainly due to seasonal fluctuations in cotton ginning (2,700), construction (1,900), common salt (1,200) and edible oils and fats (1,100). There was also a sharp decrease of 3,000 workers in cotton textiles due to non-availability of cotton and closure of a textile mill. There was another major decrease (1,800) in silk textile due to closure of two shifts in a mill reported to be due to adverse export policy of the Government.

Public Sector : Employment in the public sector increased by about 0.03 lakhs or 0.7 per cent. Small decreases of 1,400 in Railways and about 1,000 in Road Transport were more than off set by an increase of over 3,200 in education.

Kerala : There was a marginal decrease in overall employment in Kerala from 7.07 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 7.05 lakhs - decrease of 0.02 lakhs or 0.3 per cent. In corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1964 the employment had recorded an increase of 2.5 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively.

Of the total employees at the end of September, 1966, 4.46 lakhs belonged to the private sector and 2.59 lakhs to the public sector.

Private Sector : The employment in the private sector decreased by 0.07 lakh or 1.4 per cent during the quarter. There was a reduction of over 5,900 workers in construction industry due to completion of certain units of Sabargiri Project. Non-availability of raw cashew nuts

led to a decrease of about 4,000 workers in food processing industries. On the other hand, recruitment of teachers on the opening of institutions led to an increase of about 2,200 in Educational Services.

Public Sector : There was an increase of 0.05 lakh or 2.0 per cent in the number of employees during the quarter. The increases were mainly in Educational Services (1,300) and Rubber Plantations (400) due to seasonal factors.

Madhya Pradesh : Over-all employment in the State decreased from 9.53 lakhs at the end of preceding quarter to 9.35 lakhs at the close of current quarter, thus recording a decrease of 0.18 lakhs or 2.0 per cent during the quarter July - September, 1966. During the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1964, there were increases of 1.1 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively.

Of the total employment at the end of September, 1966 2.25 lakhs were in the private sector and the remaining 7.10 lakhs in the public sector.

Private Sector : There was a decrease of 0.15 lakhs or 6.3 per cent during the quarter. This was mainly as a result of reduction of over 4,100 workers in construction after completion of certain work projects. Closure of a textile mill due to some financial difficulties resulted in reduction of 1,100 workers in cotton textiles. A minor decrease was also reported in coal mining.

Public Sector : Employment in public sector also decreased by 0.03 lakhs or 0.4 per cent during the quarter mainly as a result of retrenchment of 1,400 casual workers in Railways and 700 in construction industry. There was a nominal rise in employment in Educational Services.

Madras : Total number of employees in the public and private sectors increased from 14.16 lakhs to 14.24 lakhs during July - September, 1966. This represented an increase of 0.08 lakh or 0.6 per cent during the quarter. The corresponding increases during the corresponding quarter of 1965 and 1964 were 0.2 and 1.0 per cent respectively.

Out of 14.24 lakhs of employees at the end of September, 1966, 6.33 lakhs belonged to the private sector and 7.91 lakhs to the public sector.

Private Sector : Employment decreased by 0.01 lakh or 0.2 per cent during the quarter mainly due to decrease in seasonal industries like construction (2,600), cotton ginning (1,100), bricks and tiles (900), coffee curing (800), coffee plantation (600) and sugar (600). There was also a decrease of 1,200 persons in milling and dehushing of food grains due to control restrictions. On the other hand there were minor increases in cotton Textiles and motor vehicles.

Public Sector : The employment increased by 0.09 lakhs or 1.2 per cent during the quarter. This increase was mainly in educational services in which the number of employees increased by 6,000. There were some increases in Neyveli Lignite Corporation (1,000) and distribution of Electricity (900).

Maharashtra : The level of employment increased from 22.25 lakhs to 22.41 lakhs i.e. by 0.16 lakhs or 0.7 per cent during the quarter. There was an increase of 0.4 per cent and decreases of 0.8 per cent during the same period of 1965 and 1964 respectively.

Of the total employment at the end of September, 1966, 10.32 lakhs belonged to the private sector and the remaining 12.09 to the public sector.

Private Sector : Employment in the private sector increased from 10.15 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 10.32 lakhs at the end of September, 1966. This increase of 0.17 lakhs or 1.7 per cent was notional on account of subsequent upward revision of employment estimates particularly in water transport, relating to June, 1966. There were heavy decreases in employment in cotton textiles (7,500), silk textiles (1,000), Seasonal decreases took place in construction (2,000), bricks and tiles (1,600) and edible oils (1,200). On the other hand employment increased by 1,200 in Educational Services, 900 in sugar and 800 in motor Vehicles.

Public Sector : The number of employees in the public sector decreased by 0.01 lakh or 0.1 per cent during the quarter. There was a heavy decrease of 19,000 workers following the completion of certain soil conservation works. On the other hand employment increased in Educational Services (2,600), State Government administrative Services (1,700), State Farming Corporation (1,500), Health Services (1,200) and distribution of electric energy (1,000) due to expansion of rural electrification programme.

Mysore : There was a sharp decline in employment from 6.79 lakhs to 6.56 lakhs during July - September, 1966. This represented a decrease of 0.23 lakhs or 3.4 per cent. Employment in the corresponding quarter of 1965 also decreased by 0.7 per cent although it increased by 1.0 per cent during the same period of 1964.

1.74 lakhs of the total employees at the end of September, 1966 were employed in the private sector and the remaining 4.82 lakh in the public sector.

Private Sector : Employment decreased by 0.29 lakh or 14.0 per cent during the quarter. This is notional, on account of subsequent upward revision of figures for June, 1966 particularly in Coffee plantations* and beedi manufacturing.

Public Sector : There was an increase of 0.06 lakh

*The coverage of employment in the Coffee Plantations has so far been inadequate and steps are now being taken to cover this gap and hence the need for revision of figures.

or 1.3 per cent during the quarter. This was mainly due to increase in Educational Services (2,000), Road Transport (900) and in Electronic equipment (600).

Orissa : Total number of employees increased from 3.95 lakhs to 3.96 lakhs during the quarter ending September, 1966. This nominal increase of 0.01 lakhs or 0.3 per cent was in the public sector. There was a decrease of 0.4 per cent during the same quarter a year ago. In 1964, however, there was a nominal increase of 0.6 per cent during the same period.

0.92 lakhs of the total employees at the end of September, 1966 were employed in the private Sector and the remaining 3.04 lakhs were employed in the public Sector.

Private Sector : Employment at the end of Septa, '66 was less by 0.02 lakh or 2.0 per cent as compared with the position at the end of June, 1966. The decrease was mainly in Rice Mills (1,200) and paper milles (1,100) due to seasonal fluctuations.

Public Sector : There was an increase of 0.03 lakh or 1.0 per cent in employment. This was mainly in Rourkela Steel Plant (2,000). On the other hand employment in mining of iron ore decreased by about 1,600.

Punjab : Employment in public and private sectors increased from 6.76 lakhs to 6.82 lakhs during the quarter. This represented an increase of 0.06 lakhs or 0.9 per cent. The increases were of the order of 1.4 per cent and 4.1 per cent during the same period of 1965 and 1964 respectively.

Of the total employment at the end of September, 1966, 1.92 lakhs belonged to private sector and 4.90 lakhs to the public sector.

Private Sector : Employment went up by 0.04 lakh or 2.5 per cent during the quarter under review. This was as a result of increases in cotton ginning (1,200), wool Textiles (1,200), Education (500), Sundry Hardwares (400) and a seasonal decrease in cotton spinning and weaving (800).

Public Sector : There was an apparent increase of 0.02 lakhs or 0.4 per cent during the quarter which is only notional as subsequently figures for the previous quarter have been revised upward to the tune of 0.02 lakhs.

Rajasthan : Employment increased from 5.12 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 5.23 lakhs at the end of September, 1966 - an increase of 0.11 lakh or 2.1 per cent. There was an increase of 0.4 per cent during the same quarter of 1965 whereas in 1964 a fall of 4.4 percent took place in the employment level.

1.05 lakh of the total employees at the end of September, 1966 were employed in the private sector and the remaining 4.18 lakhs were in the public sector.

Private Sector : Employment during the quarter increased by 0.02 lakh or 1.6 per cent due to increases in education (600), social services (500) and khadi textiles (500). There was a

decrease of 800 employees in a cotton spinning and weaving mill in Ajmer due to closure of a shift.

Public Sector : The number of employees went up by 0.09 lakh or 2.2 per cent during the quarter under review mainly as a result of seasonal increase in education (4,000) and in forest Department (1,800).

Uttar Pradesh : Employment increased from 16.67 lakh to 16.71 lakhs during July - September, 1966. This increase of 0.04 lakh or 0.2 per cent was shared by both public and private sectors. There were similar increases of 0.2 per cent and 0.8 per cent during the same quarters of 1965 and 1964 respectively.

Of the total employees at the end of September, 1966 4.42 lakhs belonged to the private sector and 12.29 lakhs to the public sector.

Private Sector : The employment increased by 0.03 lakhs or 0.6 per cent during the quarter. This was as a result of increases in Education (6,300) and Cotton spinning and weaving (1,400) and seasonal decreases in bricks and tiles (3,500), sugar (1,300) and construction (1,100).

Public Sector : There was a nominal rise of 0.01 lakh or 0.1 per cent during the quarter due to recruitment of teachers in Education (3,300), due to construction of Kalpi Railway Bridge (1,700) and decreases in Anti Malaria Department (700) and in textile garments (700).

West Bengal : The level of employment rose from 22.67 lakhs to 22.74 lakhs during the quarter ending September, 1966 thereby recording an increase of 0.07 lakhs or 0.3 per cent. There was a similar rise of 0.2 per cent during the same quarter a year ago and a nominal rise of 0.05 per cent in 1964.

12.81 lakhs of the total employment was in the private sector and the remaining 9.93 in the public Sector.

Private Sector : Employment declined by 0.03 lakh or 0.3 per cent during the quarter under review. The main reason for this decline was retrenchment of about 4,000 workers in jute textile industry due to shortage of raw jute. Short supply of paddy also resulted in a decrease of 2,400 persons in rice mills. Again shortage of raw material brought about a decrease of 1,300 persons in sundry hardware. Seasonal factors were responsible for decrease of 1,100 in construction. However, there was an increase of 2,900 in tea plantations.

Public Sector : There was an increase of 0.10 lakhs or 1.0 per cent during the quarter. A major decrease of 1,500 in Railways due to completion of a construction project was more than off-set by small increases in State administrative departments (750), in Municipal Services due to recruitment of teachers (500), in Iron and Steel due to expansion of foundry wing (500).

Delhi : Employment in public sector and private sector increased from 5.22 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 5.25 lakhs at the end of September, 1966 - an increase of 0.03 lakh or 0.6 per cent. There was a decrease of 1.1 per cent during this period of the last year and an increase of 0.7 per cent in 1964.

Of the total number of employees at the end of September, 1966, 1.68 lakhs belonged to the private sector and 3.57 lakhs to the public sector.

Private Sector : Employment declined by 0.01 lakh or 0.5 per cent during the quarter due to a heavy seasonal fall of 6,500 in construction and small decreases in cotton textile (500) and Sundry Hardware due to a slump in business.

Public Sector : Employment in the public sector went up by 0.04 lakh or 1.1 per cent mainly due to increases in Education (1,300) and administrative services of the Central and State Governments.

III. EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

4.1 Women employees constituted 11.0 per cent of the over-all employment in the public and private sectors - at the end of September, 1966. Separately 16.4 per cent of the total employees in the private sector and 7.3 per cent in the public sector were women. A break-up of their employment by State and Sectors is given in Appendix IV.

The number of women employees decreased from 17.85 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 17.62 lakhs at the end of September, 1966 - a decrease of 0.23 lakhs or 1.3 per cent. It was caused mainly due to decreases in construction, atta and rice mills, cotton ginning and tobacco. An increase of about 17,000 in Educational Services was more than off-set by these seasonal decreases. A corresponding decrease of 0.7 per cent also took place during the same quarter of 1965. The following table gives the employment changes separately in the public and private sectors .

TABLE - 14

Sector	Women employees as on 30.6.66 (in lakhs)	30.9.66 (in lakhs)	Percentage change during July - September in 1966	1966
Public Sector	6.88	6.93	+ 0.7	+ 2.2
Private Sector	10.97	10.69	- 2.6	-
Total (Public and Private)	17.85	17.62	- 1.3	- 0.7

The distribution of employees in the Private Sector between larger and smaller establishments was as under :

(a) Larger Estts.	10.03	9.79	- 2.4	- 2.5
(b) Smaller Estts.	0.94	0.90	- 4.3	-

Women employees in the Public Sector : Of the 6.93 lakhs of women employed in the public sector, the largest number (2.94 lakhs) were employed in local bodies followed by State Governments (2.69 lakhs). The following table gives a further break-up of changes in the number of women employees in different branches of the public sector :

TABLE - 15

Branch of the Public Sector	No. of Women employees 30.6.66	30.9.66	Percentage change during June '66:Sept. '66	
Central Govt.	67,563	68,083	+ 0.8	+ 2.4
State Govt.	273,893	268,830	- 1.8	+ 2.3
Quasi Govt.	57,379	61,971	+ 8.0	- 2.2
Local Bodies	289,459	294,046	+ 1.6	+ 2.9
Total :	688,294	692,930	+ 0.7	+ 2.2

It would be observed that a decrease of about five thousand in the number of women employees in State Government was more than off-set by increases of similar magnitude in Quasi Government and Local Bodies. Increase in the Central Government was only nominal.

4.2 Women employees by States : It would be seen from the Appendix IV that major decreases in employment of women took place in Andhra Pradesh (8,400), Madhya Pradesh (4,900) and Gujarat (4,700) mainly due to seasonal fluctuations in industries engaging a large number of women employees viz., tobacco and tobacco products in Andhra Pradesh, cotton ginning and salt in Gujarat and construction in both Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

IV MANPOWER SUPPLY AND DEMAND

A. WORK-SEEKERS :

5.1 The number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges increased from 26.01 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 to 27.48 lakhs at the end of September, 1966. The number of educated work-seekers is estimated to be over 9 lakhs i.e. about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total work-seekers on the Live Register. This increase of 1.48 lakhs or 5.7 per cent in the number of work-seekers was mainly due to rush of candidates to Exchanges following the announcement of examination results of schools and colleges. The corresponding increase during the same quarter in 1965 was 6.4 per cent.

A comparison of the number of work seekers at the end of September, 1965 and those at the end of September, 1966 reveals an increase of about 1 lakh of persons on the Live Register during the 12 months ending September, 1966. This increase of about 4 per cent in the registered work-seekers with no corresponding increase in total employment, only confirms the depressed state of the economy and cannot be regarded as a healthy trend. A statement showing the number of work-seekers by States is included in Appendix III.

B. DEMANDS AND PLACEMENTS

5.2 There was a slight increase in the number of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges during the quarter as compared to the previous quarter. Total demands from employers numbered 223.9 thousand during the quarter as against 217.2 thousand during the preceding quarter. There was thus an increase of 6.7 thousand or 3.1 per cent in the number of vacancies notified to Exchanges. This indicated a reversal of the situation prevailing during the earlier quarter when there was a sharp decrease of about 31 thousand in the number of vacancies notified, likely to be due mainly for demands for teachers etc. in educational institutions.

Occupational Analysis of vacancies Notified:

5.3 Out of total 223.9 thousand vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges during the quarter under review, 28.1 per cent were for Professional, Technical and Related workers. Their proportion was only 20.9 per cent in the last quarter.

Clerical and Unskilled vacancies accounted for 20.0 percent and 21.1 percent of the total respectively. The following table gives changes in demands for various categories of workers as reflected by vacancies notified to Exchanges:-

Table - 13

Occupational Break-up of Vacancies Notified.

(Figures in thousands)

Occupational Division	Vacancies Notified during Quarter ended		Percentage of variation.
	June, 1966	Sept., 1966	
1	2	3	4
1. Professional, Technical & Related Workers.	45.5 (20.9)	62.9 (28.1)	+ 33.2
2. Administrative, Executive & Related Workers.	2.9 (1.3)	2.3 (1.2)	- 0.3
3. Clerical, Sales & Related Workers.	45.8 (21.1)	44.8 (20.0)	- 2.2
4. Agricultural, Dairy & Related Workers.	4.9 (2.3)	5.5 (2.5)	+ 12.2
5. Miners, Quarrymen & Related Workers.	2.4 (1.1)	3.7 (1.7)	+ 54.2
6. Transport & Communication Occupations.	7.1 (3.3)	5.5 (2.5)	- 22.5
7. Craftsmen & Production process Workers.	33.0 (15.2)	28.5 (12.7)	- 13.6
8. Service Workers (e.g. Cooks, Chowkidars, etc.)	25.2 (11.6)	19.7 (8.7)	- 21.8
9. Labourers with work-experience not elsewhere classified.	50.4 (23.2)	50.7 (22.6)	+ 0.6
Total.	217.2 (100.00)	223.9 (100.00)	+ 3.1

Note:-Figures within brackets indicate percentage to the total.

It would be observed that the demand for professional, technical and related workers sharply increased during the quarter. This was due to more demands for teachers on the opening of institutions after the Summer Vacation. On the other hand, demands for productive workers such as, a Transport & Communication workers, craftsmen and Service workers decreased during the quarter.

5.4 Placements made: During the quarter under review Employment Exchanges were successful in placing 128.4 thousand persons in employment. At the beginning of the quarter there were 196.3 thousand outstanding vacancies with the Exchanges i.e. those vacancies against which either Exchanges could not submit suitable candidates to employers or in respect of which candidates were submitted but results of submissions were not known. During the quarter 223.9 thousand more vacancies were notified thus bringing the total available demands to 420.2 thousands. Out of these, Exchanges were able to fill 128.4 thousand vacancies. Of the remaining 97.3 thousand vacancies were either cancelled by employers or were notified to Exchanges just to satisfy the statutory provisions of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act and not for making submission of candidates.

The following table gives occupational break-up of placements during the current and preceding quarter.

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Table - 17

Occupational Break-up of Placements Made.

(In thousands).

Occupational Division	Placements Made		Percentage .. varia- tion.
	June, 1966.	September, 1966.	
1	2	3	4
1. Professional, Technical & Related Workers.	18.6 (16.1)	38.7 (30.1)	+ 108.1
2. Administrative, Executive & Related Workers.	1.7 (1.5)	1.2 (0.9)	- 2.9
3. Clerical, Sales & Related Workers.	25.6 (22.1)	26.6 (20.7)	+ 3.9
4. Agricultural, Dairy & Related Workers.	3.1 (2.6)	3.3 (2.6)	+ 6.5
5. Miners, Quarrymen & Related Workers.	1.6 (1.4)	2.0 (1.6)	+ 25.0
6. Transport & Communication Occupations.	3.6 (3.1)	3.0 (2.3)	- 16.7
7. Craftsmen & Production Process Workers.	10.6 (9.2)	11.5 (9.0)	+ 8.5
8. Service Workers (e.g. Cooks, Chowkidars, etc.)	14.3 (12.4)	11.8 (9.2)	- 17.5
9. Labourers with work- experience not elsewhere classified.	36.6 (31.6)	30.3 (23.6)	- 17.2
Total - -	115.7 (100.00)	128.4 (100.00)	+ 11.0

It would be observed that the number of Professional, Technical and Related workers placed in employment increased by over 20 thousand during the quarter which appears mainly due to recruitment of teachers on opening of schools and colleges after vacation. On the other hand, there was a decline in placement of unskilled workers, service workers and Transport workers.

V. Out look.

6.1 It is not possible to visualise the longterm employment prospects with any exactitude due to the fluid state of the schemes under the Fourth Plan, quantum of foreign assistance that would be available, uncertainty about effecting improvements in agricultural production, inflationary pressures and increasing labour unrest in the country. Employment outlook in the near future does not, in any case appear to be bright. Continuous drought for two consecutive years has reduced considerably the employment prospects in agriculture and agro-based industries like, sugar, cotton, oil etc. Although employment in sugar industry is likely to pick-up to some extent with the advent of crushing season, it is not likely to touch the records of previous years due, among other reasons, to fall in production of sugar cane. Secondly, non-availability of raw material and power in a number of industries has already resulted in non-utilization of full production capacity thereby restricting the scope of employment in the near future.

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Appendix I

Statement showing employment by States as on 30th September, 1966 and percentage change since June, 1966.

(In Lakhs).

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory.	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
		Number employed.	Percentage change.	Number employed.	Percentage change.	Number employed.	Percentage change.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.63	+ 1.1	2.48	-8.6	9.11	-1.8
2.	Assam	2.37	+ 1.3	5.61	+0.6	7.98	+0.8
3.	Bihar	7.45	+ 0.7	4.51	-0.8	11.96	+0.2
4.	Gujarat	4.42	+ 0.7	4.29	-3.0	8.71	-1.1
5.	Kerala	2.59	+ 2.0	4.46	-1.4	7.05	-0.3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7.10	- 0.4	2.25	-6.3	9.35	-2.0
7.	Madras	7.91	+ 1.2	6.33	-0.2	14.24	+0.6
8.	Maharashtra	12.09	- 0.1	10.32*	+1.7*	22.41	+0.7
9.	Mysore	4.82	+ 1.3	1.74*	-14.0*	6.56	-3.4
10.	Orissa	3.04	+ 1.0	0.92	-2.0	3.96	+0.3
11.	Punjab	4.90*	+ 0.4*	1.92	+2.5	6.82	+0.9
12.	Rajasthan	4.18	+ 2.2	1.05	+1.6	5.23	+2.1
13.	Uttar Pradesh	12.29	+ 0.1	4.42	+0.6	16.71	+0.2
14.	West Bengal	9.93	+ 1.0	12.81	-0.3	22.74	+0.3
15.	Delhi	3.57	+ 1.1	1.68	-0.5	5.25	+0.6
16.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	-	0.12	+7.1	0.82	+1.2
17.	Manipur	0.20	- 4.8	0.01	+2.6	0.21	-4.5
18.	Pondicherry	0.13	+ 8.3	0.15	+4.9	0.28	+7.7
19.	Tripura	0.26	+ 4.0	0.07	+17.0	0.33	+6.5
Total		94.58	+ 0.7	65.13	-1.0	159.71	-

Ø Includes all establishments employing 10 or more persons.

* These variations are largely notional on account of revision of figures for the previous quarter.

Statement showing employment by industries as on
30th September, 1966 and changes since June, 1966.

Industry Code No.	Description of Industry.	Employment as on		Percentage variation since June, 1966.
		June, 1966	September, 1966.	
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Agriculture, forestry.</u>				
000	Field Produce.	75,786	74,937	- 1.1
010	Tea Plantations	8,61,983	8,65,354	+ 0.4
011	Coffee Plantations	27,619	25,145	- 9.0
012	Rubber Plantations	21,917	22,767	+ 3.9
013-015	Other Plantations	3,117	2,537	-18.6
020	Conservation of forest.	1,07,093	1,11,741	+ 4.3
021	Felling and cutting of trees and transporta- tions of logs.	9,531	6,300	-33.9
022	Preparation of timber.	3,779	3,500	-7.4
025	Gums, resins, lac, etc.	4,830	4,245	-12.1
023, 024 026.	Forest Products, other.	2,532	522	-79.4
030	Fishing in sea.	2,673	2,621	- 1.9
031	Fishing in inland water.	5,194	5,350	+ 3.0
040	Production and rearing of livestock.	20,556	20,614	+ 0.3
045	Rearing of silkworms and productions of cocoons and raw silk.	2,827	2,851	+ 0.8
041-044 047-048.	Livestock and hunting, other.	3,082	3,204	+ 4.0
Div 0	Total	11,52,519	11,52,186	- 0.63

1	2	3	4	5
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Mining and Quarrying.

100	Coal	4,46,476	4,51,066	+ 1.0
101	Iron Ore	28,386	27,786	- 2.1
102	Gold and Silver Ore.	13,849	13,612	- 1.6
103	Manganese	37,524	37,390	+ 1.0
104	Mica	10,899	10,873	- 0.2
105	Other non-ferrous metal ores.	10,080	10,081	+ .
106	Crude petroleum and natural gas.	26,039	23,317	-10.5
107	Stone quarrying.	54,739	52,678	- 3.8
108-109	Mining and quarrying, other.	11,916	12,567	+ 5.5

Div. 1 Total

6,39,908 6,39,870

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Manufacturing.

200	Rice, Atta, Flour etc.	1,60,860	1,45,819	- 9.4
201	Sugar	93,381	89,722	- 3.9
202	Indigenous, Sugar.	2,402	2,633	+ 11.7
203	Fruit products.	3,666	2,604	-29.0
204	Slaughtering, preservation and canning of meat and fish.	1,823	1,706	- 6.7
205	Bread, Biscuit, Cake etc.	14,836	15,088	+ 1.7
206	Butter, Ghee, Cheese, etc.	17,647	17,525	- 0.7
207	Edible fats and oils.	32,252	30,169	- 6.5
208	Hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati).	15,007	14,980	- 0.2
209	Food P roducts, Others.	12,611	13,656	+ 8.3
210	Distilled spirits, Wine, liquor, etc.	9,007	9,191	+ 2.0

...p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5
212	Toddy, liquor from palm juice.	15,827	15,093	- 4.6
214	Aerated & mineral water.	4,133	5,355	+ 29.6
215	Ice.	3,132	1,922	-38.6
216	Ice Cream.	1,064	984	- 7.5
217	Processing of tea.	18,307	18,696	+ 2.1
218	Processing of coffee.	6,668	4,800	-28.0
211, 213 219.	Liquors, Beverages, other.	1,150	860	-25.2
220	Bidi	99,276	96,256	- 3.0
221	Cigars & Cheroots	2,222	2,223	+
222	Cigarette & cigarette Tobacco.	47,894	39,201	-18.2
224	Snuff	1,071	1,129	+ 5.4
225	Jerda & Chewing Tobacco.	3,132	3,015	- 2.1
223, 226	Tobacco Products, other.	1,661	1,810	+ 9.0
230	Cotton ginning & baling.	23,456	23,035	-19.0
231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	3,113	5,128	+ 64.7
232	Cotton Spinning & Weaving in Mills.	9,10,256	8,96,364	- 1.5
233	Cotton Dyeing, bleaching.	14,538	15,079	+ 3.7
234	Cotton Weaving in power looms.	25,992	25,086	- 3.5
235	Cotton Weaving in Handlooms.	36,621	36,192	- 1.2
236	Khadi Textiles in Handlooms.	21,886	21,244	- 2.9
237	Printing of Cotton Textiles.	5,689	5,312	- 6.6
233, 239	Cotton, Cordage, net rope, etc.	5,249	5,838	+11.2

1	2	3	4	5
240	Jute pressing & baling	1,231	1,591	+ 29.2
241	Jute Spinning & Weaving	2,60,626	2,58,272	- 0.9
243-244-				
247.	Jute Textiles, etc. others.	3,612	3,963	+ 9.7
251	Wool cleaning & processing.	1,875	1,762	- 6.0
252	Wool Spinning & Weaving.	23,697	26,079	+ 10.0
255	Wool Weaving in Handloom.	1,886	2,022	+ 7.2
250, 254	Wool baling, Weaving in			
256.	powerlooms and Embroidery.	334	635	+ 65.4
260	Spinning & Weaving of silk in mills.	54,721	53,853	- 1.6
261	Silk Dyeing & bleaching.	2,390	2,022	- 15.4
262.	Spinning of Silk (other than in mills).	943	901	- 5.0
263.	Weaving of silk in power loom.	14,816	12,932	- 12.4
264.	Weaving of silk in handlooms.	962	1,005	+ 4.5
265	Printing of silk Textile.	1,259	1,277	+ 1.6
266	Silk cordage, rope twine.	5,695	5,777	+ 1.4
270	Carpets.	5,670	5,590	- 1.4
271	Hosiery	16,278	16,677	+ 2.5
272	Embroidery, Crepe laces.	2,590	2,502	- 3.4
273	Textile garments.	20,220	18,754	- 7.2
274	Textile goods.	337	329	- 2.4
275	Waterproof textile products.	631	628	- 0.5
276	Upholstery, padding, wadding, etc.	1,601	1,599	- 0.1
277	Coir & Coir Products.	17,386	17,525	+ 0.8

1	2	3	4	5
278	Umbrellas	1,219	899	-26.3
279	Textile products, other.	18,033	18,034	+
280	Sawing and Planing of wood.	16,623	16,265	- 2.2
281.	Wooden furniture & fixture.	8,777	8,876	+ 1.1
282	Structural wooden goods.	386	370	- 4.1
283	Wooden industrial goods.	5,482	5,677	+ 3.6
284	Utensils, Toys (wooden).	625	596	- 4.6
285	Veneer & Plywood.	12,727	12,865	+ 1.1
286	Plywood products.	3,677	3,642	- 1.0
287	Boxes, Packing cases (other than of plywood)	1,697	1,836	+ 8.2
288	Bamboo, Cane, cork materials.	1,093	1,107	+ 1.3
289	Wooden Products, other.	3,480	3,392	- 2.5
290	Pulp & Paper, in mill.	62,730	62,225	- 0.8
291	Pulp & Paper, handmade.	960	987	+ 2.8
292	Paper bags, boxes, etc.	5,901	5,871	- 0.5
300	Printing and publishing Newspaper.	33,175	31,706	- 4.4
301	Printing & Publishing Books.	28,681	28,824	+ 0.5
302	Printing, Lithography, etc. other	76,558	76,675	+ 0.2
303	Binding, Stitching etc.	1,827	2,059	+12.7
310	Tanning & Finishing of leather.	15,001	15,151	+ 1.0
311	Shoes and footwear.	20,377	20,410	+ 0.2
312-314	Leather Products other.	11,731	11,731	+
320	Tyres and Tubes.	15,479	15,875	+ 2.6

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1	2	3	4	5
321	Rubber footwear.	5,593	5,716	+ 2.2
322	Rubber goods for industrial purpose.	11,505	11,853	+ 3.0
323	Rubber products including raincoats.	12,734	11,856	- 3.6
324	Petroleum, Kerosene & Other products.	11,362	11,640	+ 2.4
325	Coaltar and Coke	2,062	2,025	- 1.8
326	Coal & colatar products.	4,672	4,846	+ 3.7
330	Basic Chemicals.	34,001	30,696	- 9.7
331	Dyes, Paints, etc.	21,456	21,530	+ 0.3
332	Fertilizers.	27,614	29,944	+ 3.4
333	Ammunitions	23,150	23,914	+ 3.3
334	Matches	19,554	20,009	+ 2.3
335	Medicines, cosmetics etc.	67,206	68,168	+ 1.4
336	Soap	11,753	11,743	- 0.1
337	Turpentine, plastics, etc.	20,077	19,986	- 0.5
338.	Salt	6,889	5,377	-21.9
339	Other chemicals and chemical products.	47,338	47,655	+ 0.7
340	Bricks and tiles	70,904	62,674	-11.6
341	Cement and cement products.	58,166	58,295	+ 0.2
342	Lime	5,644	5,556	- 1.6
343	Structural stone goods.	3,173	3,181	+ 0.3
344-345	Stone wares, images, etc.	1,616	1,628	+ 0.7
346	Plaster of paris	429	428	- 0.2
347	Asbestor products.	6,670	6,213	- 6.9

1	2	3	4	5
348	Mica products.	7,934	8,509	+ 7.2
350	Earthenware pottery	1,515	1,503	- 0.8
351	Chinaware and crockery	12,188	12,874	+ 5.6
352	Porcelain and its products.	5,922	5,938	+ 0.3
353	Glass bangles	3,544	3,131	-11.7
354	Glass apparatus	3,049	3,189	+ 4.6
355-356	Earthen images and toys.	86	112	+30.2
357	Glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses.	39,330	40,755	+ 3.6
359	Non-metallic mineral products.	6,875	7,140	+ 3.9
360	Iron and Steel	2,28,763	2,32,584	+ 1.7
361	Smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals.	15,770	15,920	+ 1.0
362	Armaments.	19,526	20,192	+ 3.4
363	Structural Steel products.	48,441	48,347	- 0.2
364	Iron and Steel furniture.	26,730	22,644	-15.3
365	Brass and bell metal products.	16,520	16,515	- 0.03
366	Aluminium products.	23,521	23,610	+ 0.4
367	Metal products, others.	33,935	33,761	- 0.5
368	Electroplating polishing etc.	11,132	10,934	- 1.8
369	Sundry hardware.	1,82,231	1,83,923	+ 0.9
370	Assembling of machines (other than electrical).	77,658	78,068	+ 0.5
371	Assembling of prime movers and boilers.	29,125	32,899	+13.0
372	Machine tools	45,234	45,358	+ 0.3

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1	2	3	4	5
373	Textile machinery and accessories.	34,703	34,005	- 2.0
374	Heavy electrical machinery.	57,954	56,140	- 3.1
375	Electric lamps and fans.	21,798	21,457	- 1.6
376	Insulated wires and cables.	19,350	19,425	+ 0.4
377	All kinds of battery	9,759	9,797	+ 0.4
378	Electronic equipment	40,772	41,389	+ 2.7
379	Electric machinery and apparatus.	42,581	42,591	-
380	Locomotives	1,166	1,098	- 5.8
381	Rail, Road Equipment.	36,606	31,918	-12.8
382	Motor Vehicle Engine	53,109	54,816	+ 3.2
383	Motor Vehicle Engine parts.	37,294	42,861	+ 14.9
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	93,870	93,684	- 2.0
385	Bicycles and Tricycles.	27,257	26,982	- 1.0
386	Water transport equipment.	44,457*	59,276	+ 33.3
387	Air Transport equipment.	28,794	29,023	+ 0.8
388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	104	118	+ 13.5
389	Other transport equipment (Misc.)	548	663	+ 21.0
390	Optical instruments.	2,459	2,408	- 2.1
391	Scientific equipment	14,236	14,098	- 1.0
392	Repairing of watches.	3,154	3,207	+ 1.7
393	Jewellery, Silverware.	2,547	2,511	- 1.4
394	Musical instruments	574	560	- 2.4

*This figure has been revised further to 58,287 and the variation, is therefore, marginal.

1	2	3	4	5
395	Stationery articles pen, pencil, etc.	8,566	8,944	+ 4.4
396	Sports goods.	1,334	1,313	- 1.2
399	Repair work of other goods (Misc.)	16,581	17,074	+ 3.0
Div. 2 & 3		43,18,423	42,77,295	- 0.9

Construction.

400	Buildings	4,98,628	4,91,598	- 1.4
401	Roads, railways, bridge tunnels.	1,34,195	1,25,423	- 6.5
402	Telegraphs and tele- phone lines.	22,206	21,772	- 2.0
403	Water ways & water reservoirs.	3,71,798	3,15,966	- 15.0
Div. 4		10,26,827	9,54,764	- 7.0

Electricity, Gas water and sanitary services.

500	Generation of electric energy.	1,01,990	1,05,004	+ 3.0
501	Distribution of electric energy.	1,78,873	1,82,594	+ 2.1
502	Manufacture of gas.	11,105	10,721	- 3.5
510	Water Supply	17,959	22,465	+ 25.1
511	Garbage disposal.	34,105	42,844	+ 25.6
Div. 5 Total		3,44,029	3,63,623	+ 5.7

Trade & Commerce.

60-63	Wholesale Trade	97,912	97,546	- 0.4
64-63	Retail Trade	74,623	79,834	+ 7.0
690	Importing & Exporting.	16,030	16,323	+ 1.8

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1	2	3	4	5
692	Stocks & Shares	1,559	1,562	+ 0.2
693	Providents and Insurance	75,032	74,836	- 0.2
695	Banking	2,04,068	2,10,383	+ 3.1
696	Auctionering	1,200	1,212	+ 1.0
691,694, 697,699.	Real Estate, Money lending, Motion Pictures distribution and other.	15,654	15,364	- 1.9
Div. 6	Total	4,89,078	4,97,110	+ 1.6

Transport & storage &
Communications.

Transport.

700	By Railways	14,37,882	14,39,826	+ 0.1
701	By Tramways & Bus.	2,49,709	2,50,470	+ 0.3
702	By motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	13,473	14,463	+ 7.4
706	By Boat	23,677	23,631	- 0.2
707	By ship	36,865	37,343	+ 1.3
708	By Air.	24,241	24,557	+ 1.3
704,705, 709.	Transport, other.	70	135	+ 92.9
710	Services incidental to transport.	29,054	28,949	- 0.4

Operation of Storage.

720	Warehouses	7,334	7,506	+ 2.3
721	Cold Storage	3,745	3,792	+ 1.3
722	Others	61,714	60,125	- 2.6

Communications.

730	Post & Telegraph.	2,77,361	2,78,631	+ 0.5
731	Telephone	41,131	42,349	+ 3.0

1	2	3	4	5
732	Information & Broadcasting.	16,439	16,989	+ 3.3
Div. 7 Total		22,22,695	22,28,771	+ 0.3
<u>Services.</u>				
800-802	Adm. Services, etc.			
804.	in Central Govt.	3,75,054	3,61,559	-3.6
805	Adm. Services, etc. in Quasi Govt. and local Bodies.	9,51,287	9,65,523	+ 1.5
803,809	Adm. Services, etc. in State Govt.	14,81,437	14,87,983	+ 0.4
810	Education (Tech.)	1,69,433	1,79,131	+ 5.7
811	Education (Non-Tech.)	15,93,430	16,50,821	+ 3.6
812	Scientific & Research.	1,31,015	1,31,157	+ 0.1
820	Medical & Health	4,75,009	4,79,126	+ 0.8
821	Veterinary	31,774	31,899	+ 0.4
83	Welfare	22,843	24,317	+ 6.4
84	Legal	5,666	5,527	- 2.5
85	Business	25,088	24,609	- 1.9
86	Community	3,50,502	3,50,089	- 0.1
87	Recreation	50,784	51,358	+ 1.1
88	Personal	1,11,281	1,11,434	+ 0.1
89	Other	3,151	3,206	+ 1.7
Div. 8 Total		57,77,754	58,57,739	+ 1.4
All Divs. Grand Total		1,59,71,233	1,59,71,363	- -

Employment and work-seekers, June - Sept. 1966.

(Figures in lakhs).

States/Union Territories.	Employment.			No. on the Live Register.		
	June '66	Sept. '66	% change	June '66.	Sept. '66.	Percentage change.
<u>State.</u>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	9.28	9.11	-1.8	1.56	1.67	+ 7.1
2. Assam	7.92	7.98	+ 0.8	0.49	0.50	+ 2.0
3. Bihar	11.94	11.96	+ 0.2	1.78	2.02	+ 13.5
4. Gujarat	8.81	8.71	-1.1	0.90	0.94	+ 4.4
5. Kerala	7.07	7.05	-0.3	1.50	1.55	+ 3.3
6. Madhya Pradesh	9.54	9.35	-1.9	1.61	1.90	+ 18.0
7. Madras	14.16	14.24	+ 0.6	2.24	2.28	+ 1.9
8. Maharashtra	22.25	22.41	+ 0.7	2.81	2.90	+ 3.2
9. Mysore	6.79	6.56	-3.4	1.42	1.55	+ 9.2
10. Orissa	3.95	3.96	+ 0.3	0.84	0.92	+ 9.5
11. Punjab	6.76	6.82	+ 0.9	0.98	1.08	+10.2
12. Rajasthan	5.12	5.23	+ 2.1	0.70	0.77	+10.0
13. U.P.	16.67	16.71	+ 0.3	3.37	3.54	+ 5.0
14. West Bengal	22.67	22.74	+ 0.3	4.56	4.53	-0.7
<u>Union Territories.</u>						
1. Delhi	5.22	5.25	+ 0.6	0.77	0.81	+ 5.2
2. Himachal Pradesh	0.81	0.82	+ 2.5	0.12	0.12	-
3. Manipur	0.22	0.21	-4.5	0.05	0.05	-
4. Pondicherry	0.26	0.28	+ 7.7	0.06	0.07	+16.7
5. Tripura	0.31	0.33	+ 6.5	0.13	0.13	-
Total	159.71	159.71	-	26.01*	27.48*	+ 5.7

* Total includes also live register figures in respect of Goa, Jammu & Kashmir.

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Appendix IV

ST. No.	State/Union Territory.
1	Andhra Pradesh
2	Assam
3	Bihar
4	Chhattisgarh
5	Goa
6	Gujarat
7	Haryana
8	Himachal Pradesh
9	Jammu & Kashmir
10	Jharkhand
11	Karnataka
12	Kerala
13	Madhya Pradesh
14	Maharashtra
15	Manipur
16	Mizoram
17	Nagaland
18	Nar Pradesh
19	Odisa
20	Punjab
21	Rajasthan
22	Sikkim
23	Tamil Nadu
24	Telangana
25	Tripura
26	Uttar Pradesh
27	Uttarakhand
28	West Bengal
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
30	Chandigarh
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
32	Daman & Diu
33	Lakshadweep
34	Puducherry

* Relates to all those establishments which employ 10 or more persons.

Appendix V.

Number of Establishments.

June, 1966 - September, 1966.

Industry Division.	Number of establishments.					
	June, 1966.			September, 1966.		
	P-ublic	Private*	Total	(Public)	(Private*)	Total
Agriculture, Livestock etc.	2,192 w	1,936	4,130	2,238	1,864	4,102
Mining & Quarrying	151	1,512	1,663	154	1,492	1,646
Manufacturing.	992	37,065	38,057	1,006	36,700	37,706
Construction.	4,011	2,474	6,485	4,112	2,634	6,746
Electricity & water.	1,318	235	1,553	1,358	233	1,591
Trade & Commerce.	2,497	10,921	13,418	2,548	10,894	13,442
Transport, Storage & Communication.	2,368	2,127	4,495	2,412	2,139	4,551
Services.	38,793	25,493	64,286	39,279	25,954	65,233
Total:-	52,322	81,763	134,085	53,107	81,910	135,017

* Relates to all establishments which employ 10 or more persons.

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